

In Woman's Realm

Coat Models That Were Shown Early in the Season Retain Their Popularity, and There Is Little or No Indication of Changes—Smart Overgarments Are Worn With Big Muffler Collars of Cloth—Pretty Millinery for Small Girl.

The story of coats for this season has reached its closing chapter with the presentation of styles for midwinter and styles for driving. The drift of popular approval was too definite early in the season to encourage any radical new departures. Early models showed a beautiful adaptation of design to materials and were so excellent that they could hardly be improved upon, and there are no distinctly different lines or details of construction in the latest arrivals.

Their mothers have been copied for little misses. Their headwear has been a happy afterthought. Shapes for small ladies are not greatly varied, and follow rather closely a few of those designed for grown people. Besides these there are several types that are staple shapes for children, including the poke bonnet and the "baby" hat, with ruffled brim. The really new departure in children's millinery appears in the manner of trimming, and is illustrated in the picture given here. Figures in



HANDSOME COAT OF FUR-FABRIC.

ing lines, ample width, and muffler collars continue to be featured. Wool velour, tweeds, bolivia cloth, plush and fur fabrics are fur-trimmed and made up on the same lines as all-fur coats. Where fur is used on cloth garments it often appears in an all-fur collar with bands of fur to match bordering cuffs of the material. Plain plush and fur-fabrics make the warmest of wraps, excepting those that are made entirely of fur, and are of all things most serviceable for midwinter wear.

flat applique, of objects that they love—silhouettes of small animals and birds, outline pictures drawn with needlework in colored yarns, garden and field flowers, embroidered in prime order—all presage a new season of distinctly childish millinery for little ones. These trimmings are simply made, as the hats in the picture demonstrate. In one of them a band of black velvet ribbon is drawn about a light felt shape and serves as a background for a procession of little chicks and geese, cut from colored felt, which are applied to it. They are fastened down with yarn or silk which serves to out-



STYLES IN CHILDREN'S MILLINERY.

and as rich looking as fur coats made in the same way. Many less expensive coats of velour, or other cloths, are trimmed with bands of fur-fabric, and some of them have collars of it. But the smartest cloth coats have big muffler collars of cloth and huge buttons matching their own color. Some of the buttons are two and a half inches in diameter, and two or three of them are quite enough for one coat. It doesn't make any difference just how the headwear of tiny girls is fashioned, it is sure to look pretty on its little wearers. For some time its inspiration has been drawn from the millinery of grownups. Small replicas of mature styles have the charm of miniatures, and the simpler hats of

line the feet and eyes, wings, or even the feathers, if desired. A dark velour hat sets off flying birds cut from silk or other fabrics. Printed silks furnish many figures of birds, butterflies, bees, and other things that make the work of the milliner simple. Feathers or other details are done in embroidery stitches on them. The third hat shows a bit of landscape done in outline with yarn, which looks like a scene set with the contents of the time-honored Noah's ark.

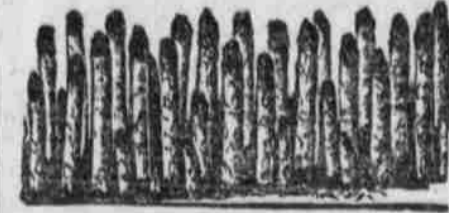
Julia Bottomley

CARE FOR ASPARAGUS

Hundred Plants Not Too Much for Good-Sized Family.

It Is Hardy Plant and Cannot Be Killed by Exposure to Low Temperature—Should Be Top-Dressed Every Fall.

A good patch of asparagus is a nice thing to have. A hundred plants are not too much for a good-sized family. Asparagus is a hardy plant. You cannot kill it by exposure to low temperatures. It should be planted just as soon as the ground can be put in good, workable order in spring, and the sooner it is planted the better chance it will have to grow and give a good yield in a year or two hence. Then after it has once reached the bearing age, it will be good for many years, and give you an annual and valuable crop unflinchingly.



Hardy Asparagus Plants.

land. For field culture, spread on as much manure as can be plowed in. Then harrow the ground thoroughly, mark out the rows two feet apart and plant the roots nine inches apart in the rows. It would be better to open a furrow about five inches deep, and set the plants in it, covering them so that the crowns will be two or three inches below the surface.

For the home garden, if the bed is a small one, it may be planted by digging a trench nine or ten inches deep. Fill this with six inches of manure and cover it with soil from the next trench and so on until the bed is prepared. Rake down smooth. Mark out the rows 18 inches apart and set the plants six inches apart in the rows so that the crowns will be two or three inches below the surface.

Asparagus being a great feeder, the plants should be top dressed every fall and spring. The top dressing should be done before the plants start to grow. You cannot manure too heavily. To keep down weeds a small dressing of salt may be used since it does not injure the plants. If after the plants grow any of them bear seed, that is little round red berries, it will be better to dig them out and supply their places with others. The second year after planting the bed should yield a few stalks for the table, but not until the third year can a large cutting be made. The more thorough the preparation of the bed at first, the heavier the coating of manure that is buried, and the cleaner it is kept from weeds, the better the results will be.

PROTECTION FOR SEED CORN

Mice and Rats Kept Away by Construction of "Tree"—Ears Are Held in Place by Nails.

Where mice and rats are a problem on the farm, seedcorn may be protected by putting the seed on a "tree." This consists of a post erected over two boards set on edge at right angles. To keep mice and rats away cut a hole in the bottom of a pan the size of the end of the post and slip it down the post to about two feet from the floor. Nails with small heads or with the heads cut off may be driven at convenient distances about the "tree" to accommodate as much corn as desired. The posts may be made to hold three or more bushels of seed. The ears are attached to the "tree" by driving the butts onto the ends of the nails.—Agricultural College Extension Service, Ohio State University.

COST CONSIDERED IN BUYING

Three Important Factors in Purchasing Machinery or Putting Up a Farm Building.

The farmer should understand when buying machinery or putting up buildings that price is what you pay for a thing. You pay it but once. Cost is what you have paid for a thing when you are done with it. It includes the original price, running expenses, repairs, depreciation, losses of time and service. Value is what you get out of a thing while you have it. It is measured by the economy of operation, freedom from repairs and trouble and length of life.

GOOD APPEARANCE OF FOWLS

In Marketing Capons Don't Pick Neck, Saddle and Tail Feathers—They Add to Price.

When you have a particularly nice lot of well-finished cockerels of roaster size, try leaving on the neck, saddle and tail feathers, also the feathers on the outer joints of the wings and those from the hock joints halfway up the thigh. This is the method of marketing capons, and if your cockerels are good enough in quality, some first-class hotels will be willing to pay you a higher price than for chickens dressed in the ordinary way.

SOIL SUITABLE FOR PASTURE

Many Fields Have Been Impoverished by Growing Field Crops and Selling Products.

The pasture land need not be land suitable for nothing else. The practice of using only rough land worthless for field crops as pasture has been so common that some have the idea that level highly fertile soil cannot be used for pasture. Whether or not land can be used for pasture depends upon its value, the amount of grazing it will produce and the prices received for the live stock raised on the grass. There are many who could afford to use their good land for pasture. Some would find it profitable to use a portion of their land now devoted exclusively to field crops, if for no other purpose, to build it up. Many farms have been impoverished by growing field crops and selling the products. Even the weeds that nature persuades the soil to let grow are burned and all vegetable matter destroyed. Such lands might be converted into pasture for a few years with satisfactory results, if good stock was kept.

RATS IN THE CHICKEN YARD

Mixture of Cornmeal and White Lead Successfully Used at Missouri Experiment Station.

(By H. L. KEMPSTER, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.) Rats cause great losses in many poultry yards, but at the Missouri College of Agriculture we have had no trouble in getting rid of them by poisoning with a mixture of two parts cornmeal and one part sugar of lead. The hand should not come in contact with the poison feed, and all other feeds should be removed so the rats cannot get them. The poisoned feed may be kept away from the chickens by putting it in a tray, nailed to the middle of the bottom of a box at least a foot square and six inches high. The box should be closed on all sides except for a number of inch and a half holes bored through the sides near the bottom. Burn or bury the dead rats so that chickens cannot eat them. The decayed flesh of even unpoisoned rats is likely to cause limber neck, a ptomaine poison is called in chickens.

STOCK CARE DURING WINTER

Conscientious Animal Husbandman Cannot Enjoy Ease Around Fire When Animals Are Cold.

A good animal husbandman has sympathy for his animals. He cannot enjoy his ease around the fire during a cold evening when he knows his animals are shivering in the cold air. The same is true with food. When the farmer sits down at his table, bountifully supplied with those things



Young Crissey Steer.

his farm produced, he cannot fully enjoy it unless his animals are also supplied with feed raised on the farm.

Now is the time to make arrangements for shelter, comfort and feeding conveniences. The animals will not thrive if they are uncomfortable. Their bodies will need protection from the winter temperatures. These arrangements should be made before cold weather comes.

REMOVING SILAGE FROM SILO

Six-Tine Fork Is Best Implement to Use for Purpose—Easy to Pitch Through Door.

The usual way of removing silage from the silo is to use a five or six-tine fork. If the silo is not of too great diameter it is comparatively easy to pitch the silage through the door.

If the silo is underground and too deep to pitch out the silage, it can be taken out by lowering the truck into the silo, filling it, and then elevating it by means of a block and tackle or by horse or gasoline engine.

WATCH YOUR FOWLS CLOSELY

Preventive Measures Will Often Prevent Further Trouble—Know When They Are Ailing.

It pays to keep watch of fowls and chicks so that you will know when they are ailing before they become actually sick. Then preventive measures will often prevent further trouble.

PUT BUSINESS LESSON FIRST

Youngster Had Excellent Defense When Hauled Before the Parental Tribunal for Fighting.

"My son—" "Yes, pop—" "Do you remember what your Sunday school teacher told you about fighting?" "Yes, sir." "Then why did you strike that Hem-mandhaw boy with your fist?" "He struck me first." "But what about your Sunday school lesson?" "I thought about your lesson first." "What lesson?" "Your business lesson." "I am afraid I do not know what you mean." "You told me always to do everything in a strictly business way." "Yes—" "Well, when he delivered a wallop on my nose I just had to give him a receipt."—Youngstown Telegram.

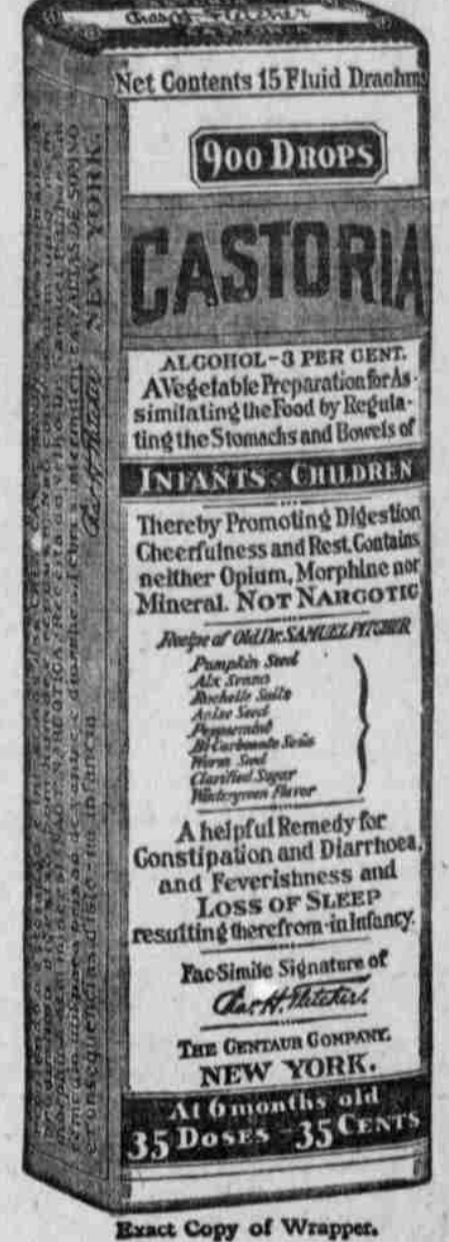
There are times when even the parson imagines there is no earthly hope for the choir.

HAVE HEALTH TO YOUR CREDIT

One of Nature's most valuable aids in the promotion and maintenance of perfect health is

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

IT TONES STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES the digestive system. Try It



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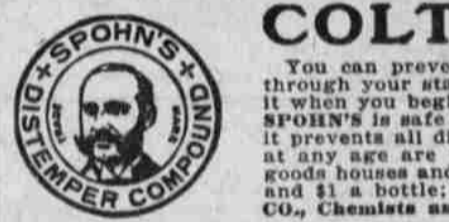
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HAD ALL QUALITIES NEEDED

One Small Thing That Screen Star Lacked Was Not at All Necessary for Success.

"I can," said the bashful young man to the director of the film company, "swim, dive, run an auto, fly an airplane, fence, box, shoot, ride a horse, run a motor boat, play golf, fight, make love, fall off cliffs, rescue heroines, play football, die naturally and kiss a girl." "But," interrupted the famous director, "can you act?" "Alas!" muttered the would-be screen hero, "I never thought of that." "Engaged," growled the director, and another screen star was born.—Life.

He Knew.

Little Edward was listening carefully to the conversation of his elders, puzzled over the many long words he did not understand when he heard his grandfather call a certain person an optimist. Edward brightened. "Oh," cried he, "I know what that is!" "Well, Edward," said his grandfather, "what, then, is an optimist?" "Why," said Edward, "the man who fits you with spectacles!"

Better a drawback than a setback.

Bodily Housekeeping

(BY V. M. PIERCE, M. D.)

The subject of drinking water with meals has been misunderstood. In recent years investigation by means of X-rays, the observations of scientists such as Cannon, Grutzner, Pavlov, Fowler, Hawk, prove that an abundance of water taken during digestion is necessary in good bodily housekeeping.

If your kidneys are sick, or you suffer with lumbago or rheumatism at times, pain in the back or back of the neck, take a little Anuric before meals. This can be found at any good drug store. Therefore my advice to young or old is, always drink plenty of pure water. And for long life, occasionally take tablets of Anuric three or four times a day.

Anuric acts much more quickly than lithia. Many find it dissolves uric acid as water does sugar.

SUFFERED SEVERE PAINS

Maywood, Nebr.—"Last fall I was almost broken down in health. I could hardly stand to do my housework. I would get so tired that I could hardly take another step, and my night's rest did not refresh me very much. A friend loaned me the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser' and after reading part of it I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery. I took six bottles of the former and five of the latter and I felt like myself again. I have much faith in the 'Favorite Prescription' for women's trouble, as it has done me a world of good."—MRS. L. VANDERHEIDEN.

Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery can be obtained at any drug store in either liquid or tablets. They have the guarantee of 40 years behind them, and do not contain alcohol nor narcotics. Ingredients are printed on wrapper.—Adv.



"No Sir!" You can't pain or substitute on me. I've been using August Flower for stomach troubles, indigestion and nervous indigestion since I was a boy, and I always found relief because I know what it will do."

Green's August Flower

Is the one remedy always to be relied upon for indigestion, constipation, and that dizzy feeling. 51 years test has proved it the best in many thousands of households. Try it and learn by that means how easy it is to keep well. 25c. and 75c. sizes at all Druggists and Dealers. Always keep a bottle handy.